75257 to 75262—Continued.

75258. INODES TEXANA O. F. Cook. Phoenica-Palm.

ceae. Pain.

No. 24268. Brownsville, Tex., October 28, 1927. A tall erect handsome fan-leaved pain, up to 50 feet in height, native to the banks of the lower Rio Grande below Brownsville, Tex., and Matamoros, Mexico. The trunks of the older trees are smooth, while the persistent leafstalks form a network on the trunks of the younger ones. The leaves are light green, about 5 feet wide, and are borne in a large terminal cluster. While this paim is grown as an ornamental in this vicinity, it is not cultivated elsewhere. The edible fruits are round, fleshy, black and about five-eighths of an inch in diameter. They are sold in the Matamoros market under the name of micharo. under the name of micharo.

For previous introduction see No. 42280.

75259. IPOMOEA FISTULOSA Mart. Convolvu-Morning-glory.

No. 24228. Brownsville, Tex., October 26, 1927. A shrubby subtropical morning-glory up to 15 feet high, with rather thick entire leaves about 5 inches long and handsome purplish flowers about 3 inches long. Native to Brazil.

For previous introduction see No. 46966.

75260. Karwinskia Humboldtiana and Schult.) Zucc. Rhamnaceae.

No. 24201. Near Brownsville, Tex., October 24, 1927. A small, attractive tree 22 feet high, 24, 1927. A small, attractive tree 22 feet mig-with oblong-oval opposite leaves up to 3 inches long and small round black berries. It is found in dry situations between southern Texas and Central America.

75261. PITHECOLOBIUM BREVIFOLIUM Benth. Mimosaceae.

No. 24217. October 25, 1927. Near Matamoros, Mexico. An ornamental evergreen shrub or small tree about 18 feet high, found in semiarid situations. It has short spines, pinnate leaves, and pale cream-colored flowers in headlike spikes. The Mexican name is tanasa.

75262. SAPIUM SEBIFERUM Roxb. (L.) Euphorbiaceae. Chinese tallowtree.

No. 24198. Brownsville, Tex., October 28, 1927. An attractive tree, native to China, which is long-lived, and at maturity has a height of 40 to 8 feet and a diameter of 5 to 6 feet. The of 40 to 50 feet and a diameter of 5 to 6 feet. The 3-celled, flattened-ovoid fruits are about three-fifths of an inch in diameter. When ripe they fifths of an inch in diameter. When ripe they are blackish brown and woody in appearance; in China these are either gathered by hand or knocked down by poles. After being collected, the fruits are spread in the sun, where they open, and each liberates three elliptical seeds covered with a white substance which is a fat or covered with a white substance which is a fat or tallow. After this substance has been removed by steaming and rubbing through a bamboo sieve, the fat is collected and melted, molded into cakes, and sold as the Pi yu of commerce. After the fat is removed the seeds are crushed, and the oil expressed from them is called Ting yu. In China the oil and tallow are used in the manufacture of candles, and these products are also exported in quantity to Europe, where they are used in the manufacture of soap. The tree is occasionally grown as a shade tree in the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

For previous introduction see No. 51897.

75263. GARCINIA sp. Clusiaceae.

From near Lungnam, Kiangsi Province, China. Seeds collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 24, 1927. Numbered in October, 1927.

No. 973. Chuk tsz, shaan chuk. December 19, 1926. This species, said to be wild, will probably be of interest as a cold-resistant stock on which to graft the commercial mangosteen.

75264 to 75269. Mangifera indica L. Anacardiaceae.

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Plants presented by W. T. Pope, horticulturist of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station. Received November 11, 1927.

Locally grown varieties.

75264. No. 2946. Pirie.

75265. No. 3715. Cowasiee patel × pirie.

75266. No. 4800. Kalihi.

75267. No. 4802. Victoria.

75268. No. 5298. Ludwig.

75269. No. 5299. Ono.

75270 to 75285.

From West Africa. Seeds and plants collected by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received March and April, 1927. Numbered in October, 1927.

75270. BROWNEA COCCINEA Jacq. Caesalpinia-

No. 1170. Victoria Botanic Garden, Cameroon, February 10, 1927. An ornamental tropical tree with pale-brown leaves and large heads of scarlet flowers.

75271. CYRTOSPERMA SENEGALENSE (Schott) Engler. Araceae.

No. 1156. Collected near Duala, Cameroon, February 6, 1927. A curious aroid which sends up its spathe on a spiny stem 10 feet high. The spathe itself is 16 inches long. This plant requires sandy wet soil, tropical conditions and moist atmosphere.

75272. DIOSCOREA Sp. Dioscoreaceae.

No. 1143. Growing in the jungle at Jala, Sierra Leone, January 21, 1927. A wild species which may be valuable as an edible yam.

75273. DIOSCOREA SD. Dioscoreaceae.

No. 1149. A wild yam from Abuko, Gambia, January 10, 1927.

75274. GARCINIA SD. Clusiaceae

No. 1102. Konakry, French Guinea, January 15, 1927. A small tropical African tree with typical Garcinia leaves and white flowers half an inch in diameter. The yellow fruits, an inch in diameter, contain very large seeds surrounded by a thin layer of yellow flesh which is sweet and palatable, though rather dry.

75275. GARCINIA sp. Clusiaceae.

No. 1102. Konakry, French Guinea. Seedlings of the same species as No. 75274.

75276. GARCINIA sp. Clusiaceae.

No. 1164. Botanic Garden, Victoria, Cameroon, February 10, 1927. An East Indian species producing ribbed obovate fruits which have eight grooves, and a distinct mammillate protuberance on which is placed the stigma. The arillus of the seeds is salmon pink, somewhat like the outside of the fruit. When ripe, the rind softens up like a small melon.

75277. ISOLONA LEONENS: Hutchins. Annonaceae. LEONENSIS Sprague

No. 1215. From the jungle near the road between Akkra and Winneba, Gold Coast, March 27, 1927. A small tropical tree which may be of value as stock for the Annonas. The fruits are about the size of a small North American partners grounds reliable to the size of a small North American partners grounds reliable to the size of a small North American partners grounds reliable to the size of a small North American partners grounds reliable to the size of a small North American partners grounds are size of the size of a small North American partners grounds are size of the size of a small North American partners grounds are size of the size of a small North American partners grounds are size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size of the size of a small North American partners are size of the size ican pawpaw, greenish yellow with small white dots and black longitudinal stripes. The seeds are very abundant and the fruit pulp is scanty.